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Number 3

General

NESMEYANOV REVIEWS SOVIET SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS -- Amsterdam, de Waarheid,
23 Jan 54

According to A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Academy of Sciences USSR has been expanded with 199 new Academicians and Corresponding Members. Also, the USSR has developed the most advanced machines in the world for use in completely automatic factories; titanium is to be used on an increasing scale; and new scientific techniques bring travel to the moon and establishment of an artificial satellite into the realm of possibility. [Photographs of a new T-5 Soviet calculating machine and interior of a completely automatic piston-manufacturing plant shown.]

Agriculture

HUNGARIAN PLANT MAKES SINTESTRIN -- Budapest, Esti Budapest, 5 Apr 54

The Kobanya Pharmaceutical Plant (Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar) has begun to produce Sintestrin [synestrin?] in highly concentrated form. This preparation accelerates the fattening of livestock and makes poultry lay more eggs.

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Electricity

NEW LOW-TEMPERATURE BATTERY FOR GDR RADIOSONDE SERVICE -- Berlin, Die Technik, Mar 54

Tests made with the new 45-v radiosonde plate battery BP 1121/45 of the Berlin Battery and Cell Factory ("Belfa") indicate that this battery more than satisfies all requirements of the Radiosonde Service. Because of improved insulation, the protection against low temperatures is considerably greater than with other batteries. Also, the saving of zinc and conductor material is considerable in comparison with batteries used until now. The shelf life is also completely satisfactory. Since the BP 1121/45 still operated at 50% efficiency at temperatures of minus 65°C (external) and minus 37°C (internal) when all other batteries tested failed to function, it is unconditionally suited to test ascents of the Aerological Service.

[Further details are available on the conditions of the experiments and on the construction of the battery.]

NEW SMALL LOUD-SPEAKER USED AT CHINESE UNIVERSITY -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 9 Dec 53

The operators of the motion-picture auditorium of the Peking Normal University have designed a pocket-sized loud-speaker, of good tone and volume, which can be used in a room with a capacity of 200 persons.

Engineering

GDR MARINE ENGINEERING CONFERENCE -- Berlin, Die Technik, Jan 54

The Conference of Marine Engineers, cosponsored by the Chamber of Technology and the Committee on Marine Technology, was held at the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin on 25-28 October 1953. Prof Dr H. H. Franck, president of the Chamber of Technology, greeted the more than 300 delegates, including guests from West Germany and the USSR. State Secretary Schneider of the Ministry for Naval Engineering and Agricultural Machinery delivered the opening address. Among the papers read were the following: H. W. Stolle (Rostock), "A Method of Checking Heavily Loaded Free Propellers"; K. Renner (Bitterfeld), "On the Corrosion of Aluminum Material in Ship Construction"; F. Voigt (Halle), "Surface Treatment and Spraying with Thermoplastic Materials as Protection Against Corrosion"; and Dr Flemming (Dresden), "Fibrous Plastics in Ship Construction."

[Further details are available on the contents of the papers.]

HUNGARIAN TEXTILE PLANT DEVISES SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS BLEACHING -- Budapest, Nepszava, 8 Apr 54

A new system of continuous bleaching, for which Istvan Ruszuak, the originator, and Tamas Bonkalo, designer of the equipment, won the Kossuth Prize, is being used at the Goldberger Textile Printing and Finishing Factory (Goldberger Textilnyomo es Kikészítőgyár) in Cuda.

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Rusznak found that decreasing the temperature and time of processing and increasing the chemicals used for bleaching by dissolving the same quantity in 1.5 instead of 5 liters of water would give better results and be less harmful to the materials involved.

Tomas Bonkalo designed the corrosion-proof, J-shaped column used in the bleaching process. Materials processed in this manner require only a 2-hour instead of a 24-hour rest period, and the 8- to 10-hour boiling period is replaced by 2 hours of steaming in the J column. The new system cuts production costs by 25 percent. Similar equipment purchased from Du Pont would have cost 3 million forints, whereas here the total cost of installation was 300,000 forints.

Geophysics

METEORITE FALLS NEAR MOSCOW -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 17 Mar 54

At 1800 hours on 6 March 1954, a meteorite which fell in the village of Nikol'skoye, Solnechnogorskiy Rayon, 47 kilometers from Moscow, was the subject of a report given to the Committee on Meteorites of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Scientific associates of the committee inspected the place where the meteorite fell and gathered over 50 fragments, weighing nearly a kilogram in all. They learned that the fall was accompanied by intense sound phenomena.

A kolkhoz worker saw a black object about the size of a soccer ball falling to the ground. When it struck, fragments scattered over a radius of 25 meters. The meteorite is composed of very porous stone of an interesting texture.

The last time the fall of a meteorite was recorded near Moscow was in 1812, in the Borodino region.

Medicine

NEW SOURCE OF VITAMIN P BEING UTILIZED IN USSR -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 23 Aug 53

In a press interview, A. L. Kursanov and M. N. Zaprometov disclosed the following information on a new source of vitamin P: Because of the scarcity and consequent high price of lemons in the USSR, new sources of raw materials for the mass production of vitamin P were sought. Tests showed that black currants, the fruit of Rosa canina, grapes, unripe walnuts, buckwheat leaves, Bulgarian peppers, and many other plants contain vitamin P. Green tea leaves were found to be an inexhaustible source of this vitamin. Investigations at the Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences USSR revealed that 25% of the composition of green tea leaves, by dry weight, consists of special chemical substances (catechins) which possess the easily recognizable characteristics of vitamin P. This vitamin P preparation, besides strengthening blood vessels, facilitates the accumulation of ascorbic acid in the organism. Procedures for the mass production of vitamin P from green tea leaves have been perfected, and the first consignment of the vitamin will be distributed before the end of 1953.

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SOVIET RESEARCHERS ANNOUNCE DISCOVERY OF VIRUS FACTOR IN PATHOGENESIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA -- Moscow, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, Feb 54

Two Soviet scientists, G. Yu. Malis and S. I. Dolgikh, members of the Sukhumi Medicobiological Station of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, announced that they have isolated an antigen in the blood of 25 patients suffering from schizophrenia. They measured the antigen content of the blood by means of the AVB [not further identified] reaction. The antigen was obtained from the blood of patients in the exacerbated stage of the illness. Serum obtained from patients experiencing a period of improvement was used as the antibody. Antigen was detected by means of the indicated test in 51.1% of the patients, and antibody in 67.5%. Parallel investigation of the toxicity of the blood (on extirpated frog hearts) revealed no connection between the toxicity of the blood and the presence of antigens in it. The authors assume that schizophrenia has a virus (virusnyy [virulent?]) nature.

SYNTHETIC HORMONES USED TO TREAT ADDISON'S DISEASE -- Moscow, Fel'dsher i Akusherka, Mar 54

A. S. Zolotarëva of Leningrad reports that attempts at treating Addison's disease with adrenalin were unsuccessful. Much better results were obtained by using hormones of the suprarenal cortex (i.e., cortin) or a preparation of desoxycorticosterone acetate, a mixture of the hormones of the suprarenal cortex, which is now being produced synthetically in the USSR. Desoxycorticosterone acetate is recommended for use in severe cases of the disease. It can be administered either by a daily intramuscular injection of 5-10 mg in an oil solution or by sewing a sterile tablet into the subcutaneous cellular tissue. Such a sterile tablet, containing 100-150 mg of the pure preparation, forms a depot which remains effective for 2-3 months.

TWO NEW AIDS FOR CHINESE MEDICAL STUDENTS -- Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Dec 53

Over 60 students of the Fukien Medical College who were interning at the Fu-chou Hospital in September 1953 used a new type of stethoscope designed by Prof Chen Hsi-mou and Fu Te-hsiang of Fukien Medical College. There are three openings in the listening unit of the stethoscope; each opening has three connections, thus enabling nine students to listen simultaneously.

Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 13 Dec 53

To enable a greater number of students simultaneously to see diseased areas, Prof Lin Hsiao-chou of Hunan Medical College fixed a head mirror on a tripod and had the students use binoculars to view diseases in the ear, nose, and throat reflected by means of the reflector.

SHORTAGE OF PHYSICIANS AND DRUGS IN GDR -- Hamburg, Die Welt, 2 Apr 54

Hanover, 1 April -- The shortage of physicians and medicines in the GDR is becoming increasingly critical. The "Fighting Group against Inhumanity" reports that many communities in the Zwickau region have been without any medical care for over one year. The physician in charge of this region died in December 1952, and it has not yet been possible to find a successor. Even in the case of serious illness in the communities affected, only one nurse is available.

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HUNGARY MAKES PORTABLE ANESTHETIZING MACHINE -- Budapest, Esti Budapest,
21 Dec 53

Drs Pal Kesler and Ferenc Katona, together with Engineer Andor Beck, have designed a portable anesthetizing machine which is smaller, cheaper, and more mobile than those produced abroad. The machine is particularly useful in the case of endotracheal anesthesia, when the anesthetic is introduced into the lungs directly through the windpipe.

The Electrical and Mechanical Instrument Manufacturing Cooperative (Elektromos es Mechanikai Muszerkeszito Szovetkezet) will make 50 of the portable machines during the first quarter of 1954. Engineer Karoly Schweitzer, president of the cooperative, gave his active cooperation to the production of the machines.

NEW HUNGARIAN BACTERICIDE -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 24 Feb 54

Sterogenol, the new Hungarian bactericide, is similar to but more potent than the quaternary ammonium compounds used abroad. Originally produced by Miklos Szego, chemical engineer, as a disinfectant for milk cans, the preparation has been found to be highly effective in the treatment of burns, eczema, boils, contagious skin diseases, fungus infections, and women's diseases.

Sterogenol kills influenza germs 10 minutes after contact and remains potent after hours of boiling in all types of water. Experiments are now under way to make the preparation safe for internal use and effective in the presence of blood proteins.

HUNGARY MANUFACTURES NEW DRUGS -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 13 Mar 54

This year the Chinoin Factory (Chinoin-gyar) will produce a larger quantity of drugs to combat spring illnesses. "Pernovin," which is designed to relieve hay fever, hives, and other allergies, will go on the market in March.

A new and improved type of sulfanilamide preparation will be ready for the consumer during the second half of 1954.

Budapest, Nepszava, 23 Mar 54

The United Pharmaceutical and Food Factory (Egyesult Gyogyszer es Tapszergyar) is manufacturing a drug known as Propylon which has been found to be effective in the treatment of asthma.

The factory is making also a drug, known as Redergam, from ergot. This drug causes the arteries to dilate and is therefore prescribed in the treatment of high blood pressure.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE HELD AT POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Mar 54

A scientific conference on the subject "Statistics as a Diagnostic Method" was held at the Polish Academy of Sciences on 20 February 1954. It was organized by the Warsaw Branch of the Kopernik Association of Naturalists. The following lectures were given: Prof Dr Risch, "General Remarks on Calculating Probabilities," Dr Czechowski, "Mathematical Patterns in Biology and Medicine," Prof Dr Sadowski, "Statistical Inferences or Conclusions," Prof Dr Perkat, Dr Lacki and Prof Dr Kacprzak, "Certain Applications of Statistics in Biology and Medicines."

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TALKS ON VITAMIN B-12 TO POLISH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY -- Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Mar 54

Dr Leszek Krowczynski discussed "The Physicochemical Properties and the Method of Obtaining Vitamin B-12" at the regular meeting of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society held in Warsaw on 1 March 1954

WARSAW BRANCH OF POLISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING -- Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, 29 Mar 54

On 9 March 1954, the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Medical Association held a scientific meeting at the Anatomical Auditorium, No 5 Halubinskiego Street, Dr L. Wisniewski lectured on "The Most Important Parasites of Man in Poland" and Dr Bardadin on "Emergency Procedure in Otolaryngology." Dr K. Getta is secretary of the branch and Dr R. Welman is chairman.

MEETING OF POLISH ORTHOPEDISTS AND TRAUMATOLOGISTS -- Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, 29 Mar 54

The agenda of the Third Scientific Meeting of the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Association of Orthopedists and Traumatologists, held on 4 March 1954 in the auditorium of the Clinic of Radiology, included the following lectures: Dr Halski (Ottock), "Postoperative Effects of the Albee-Gruca Operation;" Dr Serafinowa (Orthopedic Clinic), "Groups Investigating Tuberculosis of the Spine;" Dr Moskwa (Ottock), "Cystoid Tuberculosis;" and Dr Robakiewicz, "Rimifon in [Treatment of] Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints."

Metals

NEW BEARING METAL -- Duesseldorf, Freies Volk, 18 Jan 54

A new bearing metal, "Magnadur" (98% lead), has been developed by the inventors' collective of the Electrochemical Trust (Elektrochemische Kombinat) in Bitterfeld in collaboration with chief engineer Gittel, chief of the Reichsbahn Testing Institute for Bearings (Lagerungsversuchsanstalt der Reichsbahn) in Kirchmoeser. In contrast to the bearing metals known up to now, "Magnadur" contains no tin or antimony. First tests have proved that the new metal, when used for bearings of locomotives, wears 3 1/2 times longer than the soft metal "WM 10." With the development of "Magnadur," the monopoly of tin as bearing metal has been broken.

NEW SOVIET ARC FURNACE REGULATOR -- Moscow, Elektrichestvo, Mar 54

A new arc furnace regulator, employing a cross-field amplidyne, which attains higher arc stability by introducing the deviation of a parameter plus the derivative of this deviation into the control function, has been designed and produced by the Central Laboratory of Automatics of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy jointly with "Tsentronelektropech" Trust and is now installed on a number of large furnaces in the Soviet Union. High operating efficiencies are reported.

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USSR BUILDING URANIUM INSTALLATIONS IN GDR -- Tripoli, Corriere di Tripoli, 16 Mar 54

An article by Sandro Paternostro in the Italian newspaper *Il Tempo* reports that the USSR is building installations for the extraction and processing of uranium in East Germany at Blankenburg on the Sachsen-Thuringen border. Hundreds of workers have recently [prior to 15 March] been transferred from Wismuth A. G. installations in the Aue region a few kilometers from the Czechoslovakian frontier to Blankenburg, where there are now about 60,000 workers employed.

[Source gives details of the organizational changes, personnel, and finances of Wismuth A. G.]

GDR ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAM -- Tripoli, Corriere di Tripoli, 28 Mar 54

A West German agency [not further identified] reports that the GDR has begun construction of an atomic pile in the Halle laboratories on the Czechoslovakian border. According to an East German scientist [not further identified], who appeared in the West Zone, another construction center is located south of Berlin at Victorhafen, and a new type of Geiger counter is being manufactured in the GDR.

Physics

NEW SOVIET APPLICATIONS OF ULTRASOUND -- Moscow, Ogonek, 8 Feb 53

I. Donskaya and S. Ikonnikova report that ultrasound is being used to produce more effective medicaments. The capacity of ultrasound to split substances into particles of almost molecular size has been utilized in producing "soft" sulfadine and streptocidal emulsions which promote the very rapid healing of wounds. They likewise report that the ultrasonic "defectoscope," invented by S. Ya. Sokolovyy to detect flaws in metals, has been improved by V. S. Sokolov in such a way that it can now be used universally: i.e., to investigate plastics, rubber, and fabrics used to reinforce plastics and rubber, as well as metals. They also report that a new method for using ultrasound to clean and disinfect wool is in the final testing stage and will soon be introduced on an industrial scale. [Photograph of S. Ya. Sokolovyy]

Weapons

RADIOACTIVE DUST IN JAPAN MAY BE FROM SOVIET ATOM EXPLOSION -- Stockholm, Stockholm-Tidningen (Edition A), 10 Apr 54

[The following information appeared in a feature article written from Tokyo by Rolf Lamborn.]

It has been reported from the Atsumi Peninsula, about 60 kilometers south-east of Nagoya, that a yellow ashlike material with weak but discernible radioactivity has been collected. Regarding this material, scientific quarters have stated that it is not unusual at this time of year for yellow sand to be carried from Mongolia to Japan by high air currents. That the sand is now radioactive is thought to indicate that it was cast up into the air by an atomic bomb.

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SAYS BW THREAT SWEDEN'S BEST DEFENSE AGAINST POSSIBLE ATOMIC ATTACK -- Stockholm, Stockholm-Tidningen, (Edition A), 10 Apr 54

In a public-health course at [the University of] Uppsala, Prof Gerhard Rundberg stated recently that the best protection for Sweden and other small countries against atomic attack [presumably by the USSR] would be a threat to retaliate with bacteriological warfare. In the opinion of Professor Rundberg, bacteriological warfare preparation would be well within the financial means of Sweden and would have the effect of diminishing the desire for war on the part of a potential aggressor. Professor Rundberg was formerly a public-health official; he also served with the Swedish hospital in Korea.

Scientists

TWO SOVIET ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS DIE -- Moscow, Elektrichestvo, Mar 54

On 1 December 1953, Prof Vladimir Konstantinovich Arkad'yev, prominent scientist and educator, died at the age of 69. Since 1927 he had been a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR. An outstanding authority on the subject of electromagnetism, he also contributed greatly to the discovery of magnetic resonance and to generation of millimeter and shorter radio waves. In 1919, he organized the Magnetics Laboratory at Moscow University, which subsequently became the Laboratory of Electromagnetism. He published over 300 technical works.

Moscow, Elektrichestvo, Mar 54

On 14 January 1954, Prof Aleksandr Yakovlevich Ryabov, an outstanding educator and the builder of the first Soviet electric stations and power lines, died at the age of 64. For more than 20 years he headed the Chair of Electric Power Stations and Transmission Lines at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute. He was an authority on electric power systems and wrote nine books on this subject. He participated in the design of the power stations in Shterovskiy, Gor'kovskiy, and other rayons. He was awarded the Order of Lenin and other medals.

HUNGARIAN TO STUDY SYNTHETIC MATERIAL INDUSTRY IN EAST GERMANY -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 13 Mar 54

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has sent Laszlo Kappel, aspirant, to East Germany to make a study of problems connected with the manufacture of synthetic materials.

HUNGARIAN SCIENTISTS TO STUDY IN POLAND -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 16 Mar 54

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences has sent Denes Bozsony, lecturer, and Gyula Kalmar, assistant professor, to Poland to study hydrology.

HUNGARIANS ATTEND GDR SOIL RESEARCH CONFERENCE -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 25 Mar 54

Academician Lajos Kreybig and Pal Stefanovits, Candidate of Sciences, have gone to Berlin to attend the conference on geponics being held in East Germany.

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TWO HUNGARIAN SCIENTISTS DIE -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 25 Mar 54

Funeral services were held for Raymund Rapaics, outstanding biologist and Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on 24 March 1954.

Pal Selenyi, Kossuth Prize winner and Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, died on 21 March 1954 at the age of 69. Selenyi was a physicist whose studies on the nature of light brought him world-wide renown.

POLISH RED CROSS DOCTOR APPOINTED DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH -- Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Mar 54

On 1 February, Dr Wladyslaw Barcikowski was appointed Deputy Minister of Health in charge of education and science.

Dr Barcikowski was born in 1916. He completed his medical studies at Warsaw University in 1940 and later specialized in orthopedics. In 1945, he became very active in the Polish Red Cross as a representative of the Chief Administration for Repatriation. He organized a network of Polish Red Cross stations abroad. In 1946, he went to Poznan and later was made assistant to Dr Dega, director of the Orthopedic Clinic of Poznan University. In 1948, Dr Barcikowski received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and later was made director of the Hospital of Traumatic Surgery on Barskiej Street in Warsaw.

In 1953, he went to Korea as chief of the Polish Red Cross Unit and received the Officers' Cross of "Polonia Restituta" for his services.

ROMANIAN DOCTORS VISIT HUNGARY -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 13 Mar 54

At the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Dr Marius Nasta, Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences and director of the academy's Institute of Phthisiology, and Marcel Saragea, Candidate of Medical Sciences and head of the Department of Pathology at the Institute of Pharmacology in Bucharest, are visiting in Hungary.

Scientific Organization

NEW INSTITUTES ORGANIZED IN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES USSR -- Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, Mar 54

At the General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR which was held on 1 February 1954, the President, Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, stated that an Institute of Biophysics had been founded and was in operation, and that an Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics had been organized. Also mentioned for the first time as part of the organizational plan of the academy were the Acoustics Institute, the Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, and an independent Laboratory of Motors (Laboratoriya Dvigatelyey).

SOVIET INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY NOW PART OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR -- Moscow, Elektroson (Electrically Induced Sleep), 1953, page 3

The Institute of Psychiatry, which was formerly an institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, is now a part of the Ministry of Health USSR.

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CZECHOSLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES -- Frankfurt/Main and Vienna, Europa-Archiv,
5 Mar 54

The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Ceskoslovenská Akademie Ved) is divided into eight sections as follows: (1) Mathematical and Physical Sciences (chairman, Dr Adalbert Jarník); (2) Geological and Geographical Sciences (chairman, Dr Franz Slavík); (3) Chemical Sciences (chairman, Dr Rudolf Brdicka); (4) Biological Sciences (chairman, Dr Ivan Malek); (5) Technical Sciences (chairman, Engr Dr Theodor Jezdik); (6) Philosophical and Historical Sciences (chairman, Dr Zdenek Wirth); (7) Economics and Law (chairman, Dr Anton Hobza); and (8) Languages and Literature (chairman, Dr Franz Travnicek). [The article (by Dr Helmut Slapnicka) also contains information about academies affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, including data on leading personalities.]

HUNGARY OPENS NATIONAL NEUROSURGICAL INSTITUTE -- Budapest, Esti Budapest,
9 Jan 54

On 8 January 1954 the Central National Scientific Institute of Neurosurgery (Kozponti Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet) was officially opened.

The institute is under the direction of Dr Laszlo Zoltan. The institute now has 115 beds, but will later be able to care for 140 patients. Besides its functions as a hospital and research center, the institute will give physicians advanced training in brain surgery and neurosurgery.

Notes on Scientific PublicationsREFERENCES TO ARTICLES IN UNAVAILABLE ISSUES OF SOVIET PERIODICALS

[The following are articles in issues of Soviet scientific and technical periodicals which are unavailable but are referred to in the sources indicated.]

Article by L. A. Goncharskiy [title not given; context suggests that the article deals with transducers of mechanical to electrical values], appearing in Zavodskaya Laboratoriya Vol XVIII, No 9, 1952, page 1137 (Source: Radio-tekhnika, Moscow, January-February 1954).

Article dealing with automatic transmission regulation units (ARU) for multichannel telephone communications [author and title not given; author might be A. V. Sheremetev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications (TsNIIS), the author of the source article], appearing in Vestnik Svyazi, No 6, 1953 (Source: Vestnik Svyazi, Moscow, January 1954).

Article entitled "Comparative Analysis of the Operation Index of Different Subscriber Telegraph Systems" [author not given, but might be Engr V. I. Grigor'yev, Scientific Associate of TsNIIS, the author of the source article] appearing in Vestnik Svyazi, issue subtitled "Tekhnika Svyazi," No 11, 1949 (Source: Vestnik Svyazi, Moscow, January 1954).

Article by A. A. Leshchinskiy, "Calculation of Multichannel Telephone Communications Systems for Coaxial Cables," appearing in Radiotekhnika, Volume 7, No 6, 1952 (Source: Vestnik Svyazi, Moscow, March 1954).

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SOVIET SURGICAL PERIODICAL TO INCREASE NUMBER OF ISSUES -- Moscow/Leningrad,
Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, Jan-Feb 54

In 1954, the periodical Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova (Herald of Surgery imeni I. I. Grekov) is to have its contents expanded to include not only original articles on problems of surgery and communications about practice, but also articles on the history of surgery and problems of training surgical personnel, reviews, and articles on problems in related fields. It is to be published in eight issues in 1954. [Hitherto the periodical has been published bimonthly in six issues per year. Issues No 1 (January-February) and No 2 (March) have been received for 1954.]

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